

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH
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THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1852.
The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE.
The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic.
Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in April, 1852.
Tennessee—Legislature Whig.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECTED.
Whigs in office: Democrats in office—those marked F. S. are Free-soilers or Abolitionists; U, those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

Term	SENATOR	Term	SENATOR
Alabama	Jefferson Davis	Michigan	Alpheus Felch
Arkansas	Wm. R. King (S. R.)	Missouri	Levi Cass
California	Wm. M. Gwin	Nebraska	Henry S. Geyer
Connecticut	Truman Smith	New Hampshire	John P. Hale (S. R.)
Delaware	Frederick Sprague	New York	Moses Norris, Jr.
Florida	James A. Bayard	Ohio	Wm. L. Gwin
Georgia	John M. Morton	Pennsylvania	James Wilson
Illinois	Stephen R. Mallory	Rhode Island	James Shields
Indiana	John M. Bennett	South Carolina	Stephen A. Douglas
Iowa	James W. Jones	Tennessee	Augustus C. Dodge
Kentucky	Joseph R. Underwood	Texas	Sol. U. Dwyer
Louisiana	James A. Harrison	Vermont	Pierre Soule (S. R.)
Maine	James A. Harrison	Virginia	James A. Harrison
Maryland	James A. Harrison	Wisconsin	James A. Harrison
Massachusetts	James A. Harrison	Wyoming	James A. Harrison
Michigan	James A. Harrison	Y. D. W. W. W.	James A. Harrison
Minnesota	James A. Harrison		
Mississippi	James A. Harrison		
Missouri	James A. Harrison		
Montana	James A. Harrison		
Nebraska	James A. Harrison		
Nevada	James A. Harrison		
New Hampshire	James A. Harrison		
New Jersey	James A. Harrison		
New Mexico	James A. Harrison		
New York	James A. Harrison		
North Carolina	James A. Harrison		
Ohio	James A. Harrison		
Oregon	James A. Harrison		
Pennsylvania	James A. Harrison		
Rhode Island	James A. Harrison		
South Carolina	James A. Harrison		
Tennessee	James A. Harrison		
Texas	James A. Harrison		
Vermont	James A. Harrison		
Virginia	James A. Harrison		
Washington	James A. Harrison		
West Virginia	James A. Harrison		
Wisconsin	James A. Harrison		
Wyoming	James A. Harrison		

Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Free-soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat), of Wisconsin; Fish, (Whig), of New York; Foote, (Whig), of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig), of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the

MEMBERS ELECT.	
ALABAMA.	
1 John Bragg, (S. R.)	5 George S. Houston
2 James Abercrombie	6 W. R. W. Cobb
3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.)	7 Alex. White
4 William R. Smith	
ARKANSAS.	
1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.)	
CONNECTICUT.	
1 Charles Chapman	3 C. F. Cleveland
2 C. M. Ingersoll	4 O. S. Seymour
CALIFORNIA.	
1 Edward P. Marshall	2 ——— McCorkle
DELAWARE.	
1 George R. Riddle	
FLORIDA.	
1 Edward C. Cabell	
GEORGIA.	
1 J. W. Jackson, (S. R.)	5 E. W. Chastain, (U.)
2 James Johnson, (S. R.)	6 Junius Hillier, (U.)
3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.)	7 A. H. Stephens, (U.)
4 Charles Murphy, (U.)	8 Robert Toombs, (U.)
INDIANA.	
1 James Lockhart	4 Willis A. Gorman
2 Cyrus L. Dunham	7 John G. Davis
3 John L. Robinson	8 Daniel Mac
4 Samuel W. Furbur	9 Charles K. Fitch
5 Thomas A. Hendricks	10 Samuel Brenton
ILLINOIS.	
1 William H. Bissell	5 Wm. A. Richardson
2 Willis Allen	6 Thomas Campbell
3 Orlando B. Ficklin	7 Richard Yates
4 Richard S. Moloney	
IOWA.	
1 Lincoln L. Clark	2 Bernhard Heun
KENTUCKY.	
1 Linn Boyd	3 Addison White
2 Benj. E. Grey	7 Humphrey Marshall
3 Presley Ewing	8 John C. Breckinridge
4 William T. Wood	9 J. C. Mason
5 James Stone	10 R. C. Stanton
LOUISIANA.	
1 Louis St. Martin, (S. R.)	3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.)

2 <i>J. Aratide Landry</i>	4 <i>Inaac E. Morris (S. R.)</i>
MAINE	
1 <i>Moses McDonald</i>	3 <i>Ephraim K. Smart</i>
2 <i>John Appleton</i>	4 <i>David Washburn, Jr.</i>
3 <i>Robert Goodenow</i>	7 <i>Thomas J. D. Fuller</i>
4 <i>Charles Andrews</i>	
MASSACHUSETTS	
1 <i>William Appleton</i>	6 <i>George T. Davis</i>
2 <i>Robt. Hantori, Jr. (F. S.)</i>	7 <i>John Z. Goodrich</i>
3 <i>James H. Duncan</i>	8 <i>Horace Mann, (F. S.)</i>
4 <i>Thomas Hamilton</i>	9 <i>Orin Fowler</i>
5 <i>Charles Allen (F. S.)</i>	10 <i>Zeo Scudder</i>
MARYLAND	
1 <i>Richard J. Boote</i>	4 <i>Thomas F. Welsh</i>
2 <i>Wm. T. Hamilton</i>	5 <i>Alexander Evans</i>
3 <i>Edward Hammond</i>	6 <i>James S. Catteiges</i>
MICHIGAN	
1 <i>Ebenezer J. Penniman</i>	3 <i>James I. Onyger</i>
2 <i>C. E. Stuart</i>	*
MISSOURI	
1 <i>John F. Darby</i>	4 <i>Willard P. Hall</i>
2 <i>Gilbert Porter</i>	5 <i>John S. Phelps</i>
3 <i>John G. Miller</i>	
MISSISSIPPI	
1 <i>D. B. Nabors, (U.)</i>	3 <i>Wm. McWillie, (S. R.)</i>

1 D. B. Nabors, (U.)
1 J. A. Wilcox, (U.)

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization, to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States, and to the public at large, the duty of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will endeavor to diffuse among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the Journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligence or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be well filled with matter designed to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newspaper in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following terms:

Single copy for one year . . . \$2 00
Three copies for one year . . . 5 00
Six copies for one year . . . 10 00
Twelve copies for one year . . . 20 00

The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that those who are disposed to further its great objects, should indicate their intention before that time. Orders and communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Goodloe, will receive immediate attention.

R. G. GURLEY,
D. R. GOODLOE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 11th inst., the Secretary laid before the Committee the prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Statesman, and to be devoted to the sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country; to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. G. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommend the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization in the United States.

W. MCLEAN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

These periodicals are contained in the volume, moderately through clearly and fully expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "Westminster Review" is the only one of these periodicals which is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge, and is therefore the only one which is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge, and is therefore the only one which is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge.

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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

A NEW ENGLAND SKETCH.

BY KILLEN GRAHAM.

[Concluded.]

METROPOLITAN GUARDS.—This is the title of a new company of youths in this city, between the ages of seventeen and twenty years.

The name of *Kosuth Guards* was at first selected; but at a meeting on Friday evening, at which twenty-six members were present, as we learn from the *Republican* newspaper, they unanimously declared their preference for the name of "Metropolitan Guards," being desirous, as they say in their constitution, of "encouraging among young men a military spirit, and of being prepared to defend their homes." A committee was appointed on the subject of a uniform and arms.

We would recommend for the former the appropriate street costume usually worn to church by genteel young men, and for the latter the pea, which is "mightier than the sword." We would also recommend that a good and comfortable drill-room be procured, thirty by fifty feet in size, with a ten-foot ceiling, and that they employ as their instructors in tactics several gentlemen to teach them history, geography, and astronomy; chemistry, geology, and natural history; mental and moral science, grammar, rhetoric, and belles-lettres; or any other accomplishments adapted to render them of the highest usefulness to the city. We think we can guarantee to these young gentlemen an acceptable lecturer for each of five evenings a week throughout the winter, and all without expense to them. We desire the safety of our whole country, and this is precisely the mode of securing it. We look to our young men for future protection, and would have them prepare themselves aright for the important work. We offer our suggestions in kindness and with respect. May they be so received.

[Communicated.]

The Organization of the House of Representatives.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH:

GENTLEMEN: Two or three communications have appeared in your paper in relation to the organization of the House of Representatives, and a probable change of the officers in the Senate. The writers evidently look more to the individual advancement of themselves, or some favorite candidate for the various offices, than an adherence to correct principles and sound policy.

The officers of the House (for I shall only allude to it) should be selected with a view mainly to their qualifications for the various positions to which they will be called, and not to the advancement of any particular interest, or with a view of giving this or that person a clerkship or any other place within the gift of said officers.

As an old member of the Democratic party, and one who desires that it shall have at least a temporary respite from the agitation which for the last two years threatened its demolition as a national party, I desire to urge upon the minds of members what I conceive to be the true policy for them to pursue in reference to the organization.

Three-fifths of the officers are now Democratic; that is, the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Postmaster. The first two of these were elected by the last Congress, the Clerk in the fifth month of the first session, and the Postmaster was elected at the commencement of the 27th Congress; and such has been his popularity, because he has discharged his duty faithfully, that even a Whig Congress declined a change. The question then is, Has the present Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms discharged their duty with a similar fidelity? And if so, shall they be continued, or will their party remove them to make place for others? These two gentlemen, it must be recollected, were not candidates for the places they now hold, at the organization of the last House of Representatives, but were, like Hercules, called in to the relief of their Democratic friends when they found they could not succeed with their regular nominees. They are good and true men, and have the confidence of the entire party. Their removal is not sought on account of a faithless discharge of their duty; or at least no such charge has as yet been made. The grounds urged for the dismissal of Judge Young are, first, that, when elected, it was understood that he would not be a candidate for re-election; second, that he did not remove the entire Whig force in his office; and lastly, "because (to use the language of one of his opponents) he has been a pensioner on his party all his life." To the first of these I have only to say, that Judge Young denies that any such promise was made by him, or by any friend with his authority; nor does he know that the condition of his election was placed upon any such grounds by the friends of any person aspiring to the Clerkship at a future time. If so, let all the glory be theirs, for I am sure he wants it not. To the second—that the efficient discharge of the duties of his office required the retention of certain employees of the former Clerk; and in this he has the written opinion and request of a majority of the Democratic members. To the last—that if the people of a State having seen proper to confer the highest honors in their gift upon one of her sons is a sin, then is Judge Young not sinless, but must submit, with the best grace he can, to be termed a pensioner, but not an "invalid pensioner," as the sequel will show.

Judge Young can appeal to Democratic members of the House as to his standing in the Democratic party, from his advent as a Jackson elector, in 1828, to the present time, with testimonials from the lamented Jackson, Grundy, Silas Wright, Polk, Calhoun, and a host of others, but must content himself with the verdict which will be rendered by the living.

Of Messrs. Glosbrenner and Johnson it is unnecessary to speak, for as yet they have no competitors. The manner in which they discharge their duties is their commendation, and I presume both will be re-elected unless another gentleman from Pennsylvania should be elected Clerk, then, of course, the Sergeant-at-Arms will fall, and two men, faithful and true, will be sacrificed, in order that one may be elevated.

This is not written from any unkind feeling toward Mr. Forney or any other gentleman—for I have the kindest feeling, and have always been his warm admirer, personally and politically—but because I think justice demands that the course and policy which I have marked out should be pursued.

AN OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

A NEW ENGLAND SKETCH.

BY KILLEN GRAHAM.

[Concluded.]

The next day being Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton rode to church in the old-fashioned sleigh, while Dick drove the young ladies and Will in the double sleigh. Miss Gray was so agreeable and entertaining that the dismal young gentleman began to open his heart a little for sunshine. His moody reserve was away by degrees, and by the time they arrived at the church steps, he mentally decided that he had been too hasty the previous evening. During service some part of the harness became disarranged, so that the church was quite empty by the time he had repaired the mischief and driven round to the steps. But alas for comfort now; whom should he see but Garland, standing earnestly talking to the young ladies, keeping them entirely absorbed by his pleasing conversation. A cloud gathered on Dick's brow in an instant. He cast a half furtive glance from under his knit brows towards Miss Gray; but she was completely occupied in listening. This was enough for our sensitive hero, his dreams were all over now, and he began to despise Garland, innocent though he was of any intention to injure him. In his vexation he nearly upset the sleigh, but the undaunted music teacher, unconscious of giving offence, talked on in the best of spirits, gallantly assisting the ladies into the sleigh, arranging the buffaloes with care, and then to crown his audacity, as Dick thought, jumped in himself and rode down to his boarding-house with them.

A few days passed, and the first disturber of young Thornton's peace of mind left and went to the next house to board her allotted term. But instead of restoring his wonted cheerfulness and bringing back his old smiles, jokes and songs, he seemed all the more depressed and gloomy. The house appeared to him intolerably dull and lonely, his time hung heavily on his hands; he had no heart for business; his very countenance bore the expression of a moody, dissatisfied man. His mother was truly alarmed at his unwonted behaviour, and, attributing it all to the weakness of his nervous system, recommended calomel, as usual. What a remedy for his disease! So matters stood when it was arranged that the two singing-schools should meet—the singers of Dalton riding over to Woodstock, and joining their voices with their neighbors. The evenings were bright moonlight, the sleighing fine, and all the young people were anticipating anxiously the appointed evening. The girls were busy preparing something a little extra to wear, and the beaux were employed in negotiations for sleighs, horses, bells, etc., so that there might be conveyances for all.

Dick met knots of young men talking eagerly every time he passed through the village, and saw signs of the approaching festivity with no very enviable feelings. A new sleigh, lustrous with fresh paint and gilding, was pointed out to him by some communicative individual, as being engaged for the occasion by the master himself. "So he's going to take Miss Gray," thought Dick, with a sigh, as he turned away, and a feeling of envy flashed through his mind, as he suffered himself to think of the enjoyment it would afford him to be in Garland's place. He had just turned his horse's head toward home on the very morning when the important ride was to take place that following evening, when hearing his name called he looked around, and saw no other than Mr. Garland approaching him. Dick gave him a very cold nod, accompanied by a look which might have told the schoolmaster, had he not been too busy to study expression, that he was not regarded with much affection in that quarter. But intent on his own affairs, he begged Mr. Thornton's pardon for detaining him, but wished that he would oblige him by taking a message to Miss Gray on his way home, as he was too much occupied to go over himself. Dick looked more majestic, dignified, and awful than ever, while Garland went on.

"Oblige me then," said he, after Dick had muttered something expressive of his willingness, or rather unwillingness, to deliver the message, "by telling Miss Gray that Mr. Connor, who is going to take his niece, Miss Willis, to the singing-school to-night, will call for her. This arrangement will be much more pleasant for her, than being crowded with a dozen others to a double sleigh, as she expected to go at first. I would take her myself, and that I can only procure a single sleigh, and that will of course be filled with Lucy and myself."

A new light flashed over Dick's mind, his eyes brightened, and he became wonderfully cordial in taking leave of Mr. Garland. "What a dunce I have been!" thought he; "so it is Lucy, only Cousin Lucy he admires. Why didn't I see it before?" said he, as he called to mind certain blushes and stammerings, which had affected her whenever Garland's name had been mentioned, and which he had been too much blinded to construe aright.

Young Thornton rode toward home in the best of spirits, delivered a certain message to Miss Gray, at which she turned "delightful, rosy red," and he looked very much pleased and very happy. As may be supposed, Mr. Connor was informed that Miss Gray was engaged, and everything looked bright to our hero—"Richard was himself again." His spirits were a little damped by finding that his old friend, Aunt Clara, was favoring his mother with a visit that afternoon, and no doubt, relying on his constancy, anticipated a ride in his sleigh that evening.

"Why, Richard, you are in haste," said Squire Thornton, as Joe led his horse to the door; "perhaps Aunt Clara will spend the evening with you; you can drive her home by-and-by; the evenings are almost as bright as day now."

"Father, I—I am going away to-night," stammered Dick. "Will must take 'old Sorrel' and drive her home."

A meaning smile gathered about the squire's mouth as he saw how affairs were turning out. What the result of this ride to Woodstock was, may be inferred from various circumstances. After the school closed in the "Thornton district," Dick seemed to have a great deal of business at B—, the residence of some one—I can't say whom. Two or three times a week his horse's head was turned that way, and his horse's feet allowed no rest till he arrived at a little white cottage, a very comfortable place, if we may judge by his unwillingness to leave it.

CHAPTER III.

"Lucy, Lucy; come here," said Richard Thornton, one bright morning the following spring; "here is something for you."

Lucy ran to the door and actually clasped her hands with delight as she saw the beautiful grey colt, all saddled and bridled, stand pawing the ground.